

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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Pro-Slavery.

In this Department we give place to such extracts from the Pro-Slavery Press, North and South, as serve best to illustrate the character of Slavery and the spirit of its champions and apologists.

THE SLAVERY PROBLEM.

From The Churchman, SO. I.

The disturbed state of the country, brought about in a great measure by the rabid movements of Abolitionists and reckless anti-slavery journalists, even threatening the dissolution of the Union, is sufficient to rouse the attention of every faithful citizen of the United States...

On the opposite page will be found an editorial article from the columns of The New York Times, of the 18th inst., entitled, "A Carnival of Cant."

The sedulous doctrines of these Abolitionists are working disunion among popular religionists, to an extent formerly unknown. The last Methodist General Conference was almost entirely occupied with the views of slavery...

Without taking an extreme theory, and afterwards paring down facts to fit, according to modern usage, we begin by saying that, from the earliest times, the fact that the black man is intended by God to be the servant of the white man...

As we have remarked in a previous article, the negro is physically unadapted to liberty. It is utterly false, in fact, to say that all men are born free and equal. They never have been, are not, and never can be so.

A very eminent Christian philosopher, who has no predilections for slavery in itself, but would regard it as a question that must be made to concern, not only the eternal happiness of those who are its objects, but the well-being of the world...

The only cause that can be discovered for this retrogression is in the fact that they are no longer under the guidance and control of the white race, and are not now compelled to undergo the discipline of labor.

All history and all experience prove that labor is a necessary means to civilization. Revealed religion teaches us that in the sweat of his face man shall eat bread. No object, worthy of attainment, can be accomplished, either in our natural or spiritual life, without constant labor...

Granting, then, the absolute necessity for labor, taking in conjunction with this the clear proof, which is prepared to advance, of the constitutional distaste for labor inherent in the negro...

But softened into mercy, made to bow down, and to be treated like a child, who would have to be treated, whom we wished to train up in the ways of civilization. They must be subjected to control; and, if it is necessary, to coercion.

considered their "natural rights," should be raised from that state of barbarism, and degradation, and wretchedness, in which the negroes of Africa are now sunk, and placed in a state of society where their natural rights, that is, the rights of man in a savage state, would be changed into adventitious rights—those only rational rights, which as belonging to a state of society which possesses the training and laws and regulations for its own maintenance, for its own welfare, and for the happiness of all concerned.

But who that has tasted the happiness of civilized and social life would wish to be a "noble savage." He would rather be a slave, than a noble savage, enjoying such freedom as his natural right.

The question answers itself. It is doubtless our duty, as a Christian people, to bring this degraded and brutalized race under the influence of Christianity and within the pale of the Church, even in spite of themselves.

On the opposite page will be found an editorial article from the columns of The New York Times, of the 18th inst., entitled, "A Carnival of Cant."

The great question as regards the negroes in this country is, how are they to be disposed of so as, at the same time, to advance their own good and the interests of the race to whom they are subjected?

My design now is to hint—I can only hint—at some of the reasons that would be realized, supporting the question were settled, that all the inhabitants of this country, without regard to complexion, were free—free to this extent: that not a man, woman or child could be bought and sold; and that every one should be at liberty to work with the prospect of being paid for his labor; in a word, that personal liberty were everywhere, South as well as North, inviolable.

In the first place, it is evident that all the excitement which now disturbs the country, and to which an end has so often in vain been sought, is the result of the animosities which have destroyed the vitality of our civil Union, rendering it a Union only in name, would no longer find place. They would all die away.

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negro race was physically adapted for slavery, and unadapted for liberty. We will very briefly explain how this is: The black man has but little capacity of brain; but, at the same time, possesses peculiarities of organization which adapt him to servitude.

He is a creature of God, and he is disposed to set a higher value upon others than upon himself. He is very obedient to mental pain or distress, and is almost insensible to moral passion, unassociated with the infliction of physical pain, though the most effectual method of controlling him is to appeal to his religious sensibilities.

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Selections.

THE BLESSINGS OF ABOLITION.

[From a Sermon by Rev. W. H. FURNESS.]

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plished, that ours is the soil on which the grandest deed in all history is realized, when the heavy chains and burdens, under which millions of our fellow-men have been crushed, are all undone, and a multitude of the oppressed set free, lifted up from the dust to the immortal expanses of the children of God!

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occupy itself with phrases and outside observations, and let Justice and the Love of God go; and so religion has become, to a melancholy extent, a mere compound of bigotry and cant; and thousands of thoughtful men are heartily disgusted with it.

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daily diminishing), we shall find that all of us have a substantial near two hundred and seventy millions of kindred in the fifth degree, at the same distance from the several common ancestors as ourselves are, besides those that are one or two descents nearer to or further from the common stock, who may amount to as many more.

It may be hoped that this process of amalgamation has not gone so far as to be irradicable; but nothing but the removal of the whole colored race to the tropics.

The supposition of Blackstone as to the rate of increase of population is not more than half equal to the fact as it exists in this country; and his table of collateral degrees, with which every Southern law student is familiar, should be studied in the light of this fact.

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